
LONGACRE'S LEDGER

Vol. 2, No. 3

July, 1992

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Official Publication of the
FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY
The "Fly-In Club"

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT
COLLECTORS SOCIETY
"The Fly-In Club"
P.O. Box 915
Palo Alto, CA 94302

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY

The purpose of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society is to promote the study and collection of Longacre's design of small cents.

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ON THE COVER -

1858 Indian Cent. J-208

Exact head of 1859, with narrow bust point and low date. These normally are seen with the broad bust point and centered date.

(courtesy Rick Snow, photo by Tom Mulvaney)

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FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER -

I have three topics of extreme importance (at least to me) to discuss with you this issue.

First and foremost, The book that can be credited with bringing this organization into being is finally out to the printer, due out for the ANA convention in August. "Flying Eagle and Indian Cents" is the first major attempt to list all known premium varieties, show photographs of each, and give realistic rarity levels. In addition, the book will present the most complete biography yet on James Longacre, including some never before published paintings and drawings of, and by James Longacre. All the die trials, patterns, proofs, circulation issues, and varieties are discussed in detail.

Do you know why 1877 was a low mintage issue? Why is 1871 and 1872 so scarce? How about 1885, 1886 and 1894? How many 1856's were struck in proof and mint state? What worthless overdate variety is listed in Breen's Encyclopedia as a rare and desirable? What is the King of the Indians? All these questions are answered in the book.

This is what you get when the "President's Letter" is written by the guy who also wrote the book. I will refrain from hype and self promotion in the future.

Anyway, the book is high quality, 200+ pages, all hardcover, and very finely laid out by Tri-Art Graphics in Cedar Knolls, NJ. The retail price on the book is \$79.50, but many of you got the pre-publication flyer from ALLSTATE. The \$49.50 price is good until August 1. Thanks for all of you that ordered. Those that have not, may reach me at ALLSTATE as addressed below. 'nuff said.

The second topic is a new coin company called "Eagle Eye Rare Coins". On August 1, I will be leaving my position as Senior Numismatist at Allstate Coin Company, and starting my own coin business. My main coin interest will be, naturally, on Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. I will be running mail bid sales for Flyers and

establish values for the varieties listed in my book. I already have an enormous consignment for the first sale. I will be buying nice Flyers and Indians also, as well as other collector series. I will not be changing my address though, I'll still be in the Allstate building at 3848 E. 5th ST. Tucson, AZ 85716. My phone number will be (602) 323-9057.

This is what you get when "The President's Letter" is written by a guy opening up a coin dealership. I will refrain from hype and self promotion in the future.

The third topic is the ANA Convention in August. Our annual meeting is scheduled for Saturday, August 15th., Room 22 from 10:30 to 1:30. In addition to a brief discussion on Fly-In Club Business, we will be holding a roundtable discussion on the very volatile subject of Indian Cent grading. I would also like to discuss cleaned and retuned coins in the meeting.

Thanks go to Fly-In member Tom Crogan, who has lit the fuse to get this grading discussion going. Now we need to get all our opinions heard and listed into some concise, useful grading standard. Please bring your opinions, your coins, and yourself to this meeting.

This is what you get when "The President's Letter" is written by a guy loves to instigate thinking. I won't refrain from hype and promotion when it comes to THE FLY-IN CLUB!

- Rick Snow, President

EDITOR'S COMMENT -

The response to some of the suggestions presented in the last issue of the Ledger has been quite favorable. We now have an Advertising Director and a new Mid-Western representative (see Announcements). We have also begun to make some changes in the format of the Ledger in response to requests from some of our members. In addition, we are now beginning to address some of the more important issues concerning grading, cleaned and retoned coins (see President's Letter, Comments and Controversy, and enclosed insert).

Tom Crogan, a gentleman collector from Texas and a man with whom I have had numerous conversations and correspondence, was gracious enough to send me his "grading set" of 1879 Indian cents ranging from AG to Ch BU. I took many notes on each piece, but I've not yet had the time to respond (Tom, it will be on its way shortly).

Tom has proposed a project whereby each member can submit their own opinion/description on various grades for this series. I think this is an excellent idea.

As Editor, I would like to begin a series on this subject of grading. We could start with a report of the discussions on this subject at the annual meeting to be held at the ANA Convention (Rick, please have someone keep notes, or tape record the session). I could also present some of the opinions submitted to Tom.

As a Club this is perhaps the single most important issue that we can address. Who better to define and establish a more comprehensive grading criteria for Flying Eagle and Indian cents than those who seriously collect them. I urge each member to become actively involved in this project.

- Larry R. Steve, Editor

ANNOUNCEMENTS -

- The 2nd annual meeting of the Fly-In Club will be held at the ANA Convention in August. The meeting is scheduled for Saturday, August 15th., Room 22 from 10:30 to 1:30.
- Frank Van Valen, a professional numismatist with the firm of Bowers and Merena, has volunteered to be the Advertising Director for our Club. Details are being worked out and we will keep you informed.
- Mark K. McWherter, a collector from Kansas, has volunteered to be our Club's Mid-Western representative.
- At the Maryland State Numismatic Association's 20th Annual Convention, held in Baltimore, Maryland, the Best of Show and the People's Choice Awards were presented to Larry R. Steve for his exhibit entitled: "F.I.N.D.E.R.S: A Study of Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Errors and Varieties".
- The deadline for articles, advertising and other items of interest for the October, 1992 issue of the Ledger is September 15, 1992.

IMPORTANT: Please note that all such items to be published, including classified ads, should be mailed directly to the Editor. If you mail them to Xan or Rick, they might not be forwarded in time for inclusion. The address is as follows:

Editor
Longacre's Ledger
P.O. Box 291
Jarrettsville, MD 21084

CHERRYPICKERS' GUIDE AUTHORS ANNOUNCE SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS -

Bill Fivaz and J. T. Stanton, authors of the Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties, are pleased to announce the recipients of the scholarships to the ANA Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs.

These scholarships were initiated to give something worthwhile back to the hobby from the profits of the book. When announced, they indicated that two scholarships would be awarded, but with the reduction in tuition to the ANA Summer Seminar, they decided to award three.

The three recipients of these scholarships are Christopher Ganger of Ithica, NY; Vicken Yegparian of Toms River, N.J.; and John Kraljevich Jr. of Pottstown, PA. These three sharp YNs will receive paid tuition, room and board, and air transportation for their efforts from the authors.

These three were not selected at random. A contest was held whereby a YN was to submit coins that they "cherrypicked" to the authors. The authors then judged the entries base upon the coin's rarity, condition, and subjective value. "We had more submissions than we expected. It's a shame that all could not be awarded a scholarship, as each and every YN that participated would have been an excellent candidate," the authors stated.

The authors expressed hopes that others in the numismatic community would follow their lead, and develop programs to send other worthy YNs to the ANA Summer Seminar. "The Summer Seminar is by far the best educational value in numismatics today" they said. "Others should certainly take advantage of this week of education, fun and fellowship."

More information on the ANA Summer Seminar, and the new reduced rates, can be obtained by writing to James Taylor, Director of Education, American Numismatic Association, 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: VICKEN YEGPARIAN IS ALSO A YN MEMBER OF THE FLY-IN CLUB. I RECENTLY HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK WITH VICKEN AND I UNDERSTAND FROM HIM THAT ONE OF THE COINS THAT HE SUBMITTED WAS AN 1888/7 DIE #3 INDIAN CENT. NICE FIND AND CONGRATULATIONS VICKEN!

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS -

IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS BY SOME OF OUR MEMBERS, WE HAVE INTRODUCED THIS NEW FEATURE - QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. QUESTIONS WILL BE PRINTED IN ONE ISSUE, WITH RESPONSES SOLICITED FROM OTHER MEMBERS TO BE PRINTED IN THE FOLLOWING ISSUE. ANY MEMBER WHO HAS A PARTICULAR QUESTION ABOUT ANY ASPECT OF FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT THEM TO:

EDITOR
LONGACRE'S LEDGER
P.O. Box 291
JARRETTSVILLE, MD 21084

On page 9, Vol.2, No.2 of Longacre's Ledger, the Type I & Type II pictures appear reversed. Type I - last feather should be between "I" & "C" in AMERICA; Type II between "C" and the "A".

- Stewart B. Foreman, M.D.
F-469

Oh, the trials and tribulations of being Editor!

This was the printers error in the improper placement of the photos provided. It simply slipped by undetected until the very last minute. Rather than delay the mailing of the Ledger for another week to a week and one-half for a reprinting, I decided upon a neon green insert inside the front cover to issue a correction statement.

Thank you for your response.

Following, correctly captioned, are the 1886 Type I & Type II varieties ...



1886 Type I
Hub of 1864-86



1886 Type II
Hub of 1887-1909

Note that the last feather of the headdress points between the "I" and "C" of "AMERICA" on the Hub of 1864-86, while it points between the "C" and "A" on the Hub of 1887-1909.

- Larry R. Steve
F-2

The following photos are presented as a follow-up to the question raised by Bob Masterson (printed in the last issue) pertaining to the 1860 pointed bust variety:



1860 Type I
Hub of 1858-59
"Pointed bust"



1860 Type II
Hub of 1860-64
"Rounded bust"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Cont.) -

You (Larry Steve) have alluded to an 1890 1c RPD and TDO at least twice. I'm dying to know what the tripling looks like and where it is located (the tripling). How about some pictures of the coin for the Longacre's Ledger, since you own the coin. I'd also like to know what the 1892 1c DDO looks like which is listed on pg. 24 of the Cherrypicker's Guide 2nd Edition, under the "Other Indian Cent Varieties" section. Anyone have any pictures of this one? Thirdly, is the 1907 "large over small date" - Encyclopedia 2047, actually a large/small date? I have never seen a copy, and the picture in the Encyclopedia doesn't look very convincing. Can anyone shed light on this?

- Vicken Yegparian
F-460

For those of you who are unaware of when I alluded to the 1890/1890 Tripled Die Obverse, I first referred to this coin in the March, 1991 issue of "COINage" magazine. I also mentioned this coin in a letter published in the January/February 1992 issue of "ERRORSCOPE".

The tripling is on the legend toward the rim and a photo of this variety can be found on page 32 of this issue in Doug Hill's article "How Many Are There, Anyway?". I have requested further examination of this piece and may report on this variety separately in a later issue. A photo of the date is presented within this section.

With regard to your other questions, I have to defer to others to answer.



The date was first punched toward the denticles and then effaced. Protruding knobs from the underlying 0 can be seen on the inner sides of the final 0.

- Larry R. Steve
F-2

I have just acquired a 1907 Indian in BU with what looks to me to have a repunched large 7 over a small 7.

Have not been able to find any reference to this Indian. I am sure there has to be others around.

Can you or any other member give me any information on this Indian.

- Martin L. Carota
F-429

COMMENTS AND CONTROVERSY -

Let's suppose that we make up No. 1 GRADING SET.

This No. 1 GRADING SET would contain:

- (a) 1857 - 1858 Flying Eagles
- 3 sets of (b) 1859 - 1864 Copper Nickel
- (c) 1864 - 1909 Bronze

I would use 1857 for the Flying Eagle Cent, 1860 for the Copper Nickel and 1879 for the Bronze.

Members can take part and express their views and opinions, and we could publish the variety of answers for each grade in the Ledger.

Then the entire Membership could select, by vote, which description best describes the Grade. This then could be inscribed on the Plastic Plaque which would accompany the 6 place Holdered Coins for showing at various Coin Conventions and Events.

We could then go on to No. 2 GRADING SET. This set would contain: F11, F12, F15, VF19, VF20, VF30

Once again the opinions could be published and the Membership could choose what they believe to be the best description fitting the Grade. These too would be inscribed on the second Plastic Plaque.

The third set: XF40, XF45, AU49, AU50, AU55
and

The fourth set: MS59, MS60, MS61, MS62, MS63, MS64

would also be published for opinions/descriptions and the members again could choose the best description fitting the Grade by vote.

Grades MS65, MS66, and MS67 would/should be selected from professional offerings as could be afforded each year from a fund so designated. This could be by membership participation in some fashion.

We are talking about a likely year used for each set selection.

The involvement with all members could be greatly influenced by constant publications and requests for their opinions. The final results would be theirs and the tabulations of ideas could easily form a grading survey.

Those that wished to branch out on their own could form a set of each from various mints, or of various dates or varieties.

There is just no end of what can be done to keep the members interested and involved. It is up to every club to prevent stagnation.

All the Best

H. G. Tom Crogan
F-42

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- 1861 MS62, a few spots, \$130.00. Nice AU, \$130.00
- 1863 MS63, lovely gold/blue tone, super at \$175.00.
- 1864 Bronze, MS 64+, RB, \$160.00. MS64, most red, \$160.00. MS62+, \$94.00
- 1864 "L", Scarce Breen#1962, dramatic repunching, MS60, brown, \$245.00 EF40, nice \$149.00. F-12, \$55.00
- 1866 Red blazer, MS65, not in Breen, 1 and 8 repunched, SW and second 6 north, \$575.00. MS63, RB, \$245.00. MS60+, most brown, \$195.00.
- 1870 F-VF, \$115.00; F, \$99.00
- 1871 Rare proof 63, red! \$495.00
- 1872 EF40, retuned, \$225.00. VF25, \$230.00. VG10, \$52.00.
- 1876 MS63+, RB, old dip, lovely, \$235.00.
- 1877 Auction catalogue describes as "1877 Gem Proof 65, Red...full red with just the lightest touch of milky toning..." I grade as proof 64, \$2900.00 Another, F-12, \$385.00.
- 1878 PF64, RB, loads of eye appeal, \$325.00. Another great MS64+, RB, \$315.00. A PF63, RB with blue, pink and maroon hues, \$275.00.
- 1879 PF64, RB, great at \$249.00.
- 1883 PF64, Most red, \$220.00.
- 1885 PF64+, lovely polychrome colors, \$185.00. Another super PF66 with rich red-gold on obverse and some olive on reverse! \$500.00.
- 1889 PF63, RB, \$149.00. Another PF63, but dull, \$99.00. MS65, RB \$199.00.
- 1890 Brilliant, PF63, RB, \$149.00.
- 1891 PF63, RB, flashy coin at \$165.00.
- 1892 PF63, RB, \$149.00.
- 1893 PF64, RB, lots of eye appeal, \$165.00. Another PF63, RB, \$149.00.

Certified Coins

- 1858 Judd #206, awesome "small eagle" or "flying turkey", super strike and color in NGC Proof 64 (plus!), I think a 65 or even better! Steal this rare pattern at \$2,600.00!!!
- 1861 NGC, MS63, super nice original, \$260.00.
- 1864 "L", PCGS, MS64 RB, repunched "6", neat coin, \$489.00.
- 1865 NGC, MS64, red blazer, fancy "5", \$325.00. Another NGC, MS64 RB repunched "5", \$265.00. PCGS, MS63, red, loads of eye appeal, \$225.00.
- 1869/69 Lovely ANACS, VF30, \$305.00.
- 1870 Nice ANACS, MS63, RB, \$470.00.
- 1872 ANACS, AU50, BN, \$310.00.
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AN ARGUMENT FAVORING SARAH AS LONGACRE'S MODEL

by Dr. George R. Conger

Those of us who collect Indian Cents have from time to time wondered about the circumstances surrounding the design employed on the obverse of that coin. For years the story concerning the American Indian chief's ceremonial feathered bonnet being placed on the head of James Longacre's daughter, Sarah, has been considered romantic but apocryphal. This skepticism has been supported by Walter Breen in his article "More About Longacre's Indian Cent Model," which appeared in the April 1951 issue of Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine (pages 297-299).

Long before Breen's writings, Charles E. Barber, the Mint Engraver who followed Longacre in that position, in a letter written to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint on November 16, 1908 stated: "Longacre could not have used his 'six-year-old' daughter as the model for a coin first minted in 1859 but originally designed in 1849 before the child was born!" (cited in an article entitled "Not Sarah Longacre on Indian Cent" which appeared on pages 197-198 in the same issue of the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine cited above).

Barber's reference to the year 1849 may appear to some to be irrelevant to the Indian Head penny because we all know that that coin wasn't designed by Longacre until 1858 when his Flying Eagle design proved to be unsatisfactory. Barber's reference is appropriate, however, because Longacre used virtually the same head on the \$20 and \$1 gold coins which Congress authorized in 1849, the 3-cent coin introduced in 1865, then, with feathers, in the \$3 gold coin known as the Indian Princess which was first minted in 1854, the \$1 gold coin of 1849 which was revised in 1854, and the Indian Head Cent pattern of 1858 and the official Indian Cent that was introduced in 1859.

Charles Barber worked as an engraver under Longacre. Many years later, when he wrote his letter to the Mint Superintendent, he undoubtedly recalled having seen Longacre's little girl on occasions when she visited her father at the Mint way back then. Barber's recollections in 1908 of that little girl who visited her father so long ago simply did not fit with the time frame for the five coins mentioned above. If Barber's facts were correct and if his memory was reliable, no right thinking person could possibly believe that a girl who was six years of age in 1858 could have been the model for a coin in 1849 -- especially when the face on the 1849 coin is so mature in appearance.

The entire argument against Sarah Longacre being the model for that face that appeared on those five coins turns on the question of her age. If Sarah was only six years old in 1858, the issue is dead. However, if Sarah was actually much older than Barber remembers and if she was mature enough in 1849 to look like the face on that coin and those four other coins, then there would be good reason to believe the romantic story of an engraver who used his daughter as a model for his coins.

Eureka! As fate would have it, a Longacre family genealogy has been established and provided by Louis Cornell Watjen, the great-great-grandson of Sarah Longacre (reproduced in the January 4, 1984, issue of Coin World, page 13). It established that James B. Longacre had five children; Sarah was his oldest. She was born on February 20, 1828. This would put her at the age of 20 or 21 when the first face appeared on that coin which was struck in 1849.

But what about the veracity of Charles Barber? Would he lie about a thing like this? The answer is that both Barber and Watjen could be correct. It is not at all unlikely that Barber remembered a youngster who seemed to him to be six years old who was a daughter belonging to Longacre who visited the Mint at about the time that he recalled. The little girl, however, was not Sarah. It was in all probability her baby sister,

Eliza, who was born on May 5, 1837. In Barber's memory, Eliza very well might have appeared to be a six-year-old little girl when she was probably closer to ten years old at the time Longacre was sketching his face for the \$20 and \$1 gold coins of 1849.

Adding strength to my case in favor of Sarah being Longacre's model are two additional points. First, there had to be some reason for the story getting its start. It just does not seem logical to me for Sarah to get credit for being the model for those coins in a off-the-wall kind of manner. There had to be some basis in fact to launch such a story that has persisted for so long.

But more convincingly, my final point concerns the comments from two of Sarah Longacre's relatives and one of Sarah's contemporaries as reported in the Coin World article in January 1984. Louis Watjen reports: "I know not many people know or believe the story but it is true! When (Sarah) was 16 years old she came home from school while her father, James Barton Longacre, was interviewing some Indian chiefs. They left their headdresses outside his office. Sarah put one on and went to see her father. He couldn't resist...He sketched her and gave a copy to the Indians; he put one away in a box. This was done in 1844...I got this (account) from my grandfather, my great aunt and other relatives..."

Sarah's nephew, Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre, wrote a Letter to the Editor in November 1951 in response to the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine article mentioned earlier. He stated: "James Barton Longacre, the engraver, was my grandfather. From my childhood I knew his daughter Sarah (not Sara) as my aunt Sallie. My father often told me the story...My aunt Sallie...picked up one of the feathered headdresses and put it on, seated herself on a stool that was near. My grandfather looked up, seeing her profile, said to her: 'Sit still, Sallie, till I sketch you.' The impression left on me by the story was that the head for the cent was developed -- idealized -- from that sketch."

Sarah died in 1906 at the age of 77. The files of Coin World contain a story entitled "The Origin of the Indian Head Penny" written by Barbara Friend, the wife of Peter Longacre (presumed to be a cousin of Sarah). Barbara Friend Longacre was alive when the Indian-bonnet incident took place. From that vantage point, she reported that Sarah "...came nearer being the queen of the American Mint than any woman who ever lived...Her face is seen on every American penny issued...from Uncle Sam's coin factory..."

Anyone who takes the time to look carefully at the faces on the five Longacre-designed is the same on each. Considerable controversy surrounded the use of that face, especially when it was adorned with the masculine symbol of the American Indian feathered headdress. That is a subject in itself that may be an article for another day. Suffice it to say for now that that face could certainly be Sarah Longacre. The evidence presented here would support the belief that that face is Sarah Longacre.

Nevertheless, there are those who continue to be convinced that the face on the five coins is one adapted by Longacre from Venus Acroupii, a statue in the Vatican Museum.

In 1984 Louis Cornell Watjen, the Longacre genealogist and great-great-grandson of Sarah Longacre, contributed to Coin World a picture of Sarah taken on her wedding day in 1847 juxtaposition a picture of Venus Acroupii (below). For me, it is no contest. I believe the captivating face on the five coins is the lovely face of a young American girl who was fathered by the engraver of those beautiful coins: James B. Longacre. Given an opportunity to immortalize a face, what father when given the authority to do so would choose to extend that tribute to a stone statue in a foreign country over his own daughter?



Venus Acroupii
of the Vatican
Museum.



Sarah Longacre at
the age of 19.
[Courtesy of Mrs.
Mary Cornell and
Louis Watjen].

EARLY PUBLIC INTEREST IN KEY DATE
FLYING EAGLE & INDIAN HEAD CENTS

by Henry T. Bettger

A letter to the U.S. Mint written by Mr. Ecker, 4/15/1891 of the National Bank of Fayetteville, New York requested from the Mint examples of the Small Cent from the first year of issue to 1857, and key/semi-key date Indian Head cents from 1866-1868 and 1877. These coins were worth a premium even in those days, although not at the levels of a 1799 cent, first popularized by Joseph J. Mickley who sought this rare date, the year of his birth.

This request was probably for pristine examples of these dates while those in a bank position could surely have located examples of the later dates listed in low grade in circulation at the time. The Mint would normally have on hand coins of the current year and sometimes the prior year in proof, but earlier dates would not be available, according to a Mint response. The same rationale would also apply to uncirculated coins when obtained at the Mint.

G D BLANCHARD, President
M L PECK, Vice Pres

RECEIVED.

R W EATON, Cashier
J A ECKER Asst Cash

National Bank of Fayetteville

Fayetteville, N.Y. Apr 15 1891

Directors of U.S. Mint

Phila Pa

Dear Sir:

Can I obtain from
the Mint the first issue of
the small cent & forward con-
secutively to 1857 and also
the issue of the following dates
1866-1868 & 1877 and in addition
the various issues of the 2
cent piece?

Your kind attention will very
much oblige me.

Yours very respectfully
J A Ecker

THE FINEST SET OF FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS - PART 2

by Ronald W. Neuman

Following is a date by date analysis of Mint State Flying Eagle and Indian cents:

FLYING EAGLE CENTS:

1856 - The 1856 is the King of the small cents. Approximately 600 to 1,000 pieces were struck in 1856 for distribution to congressmen, senators, newspaper editors and public officials. In the early 1860's, because of the popular demand by collectors another 1,000 to 1,500 Proof restrikes were produced. The 1856 is a pride ownership for all Flying Eagle collectors. The John Beck hoard of 634 coins was distributed in the early 1970's by Jerry Cohen and Abner Kreisberg. This accounts for their availability, however as noted in the population reports superb GEMS are very rare.

The combined population report shows the following quantities:

<u>1856 MINT STATE</u>							
<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	
4	8	24	22	21	1	1	

The coin needed for the Finest set is the Mint State 66 graded by PCGS. This coin was offered for sale by Heritage Rare Coin Galleries in October, 1990 for the lofty sum of \$48,000. For comparison purposes, Mint State 64 examples have traded in the \$8,000 range.

1857 - The 1857 is the most common Flying Eagle. This date is readily available in Mint State, however, many examples are weakly struck and have dull luster. Superb GEMS are much scarcer as shown below:

<u>1857 MINT STATE</u>							
<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	
17	30	161	348	401	94	4	

The estimated value of an MS-66 is \$7,000 with MS-65's commanding \$3,500.

1858SL

1858LL - The legend of this variety is the size as the 1857 and is identifiable by the connection of the serifs on the letter A and M of "AMERICA". On the small letters variety the A and M are separated. The combined small and large letters population follows:

<u>1858 MINT STATE</u>							
<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	
12	23	92	243	306	104	13	

The estimated value of an MS-66 is \$7,500.

INDIAN CENTS:

1859 - The 1859 is a popular one year type and is readily available in GEM condition.

<u>1859 MINT STATE</u>							
<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	
7	10	59	215	199	48	5	

The estimated value of an MS-66 is \$4,500 and \$2,000 for 65's.

1860-

1864CN - The remaining copper nickels will be discussed as a group. The key to these is finding coins that are fully struck up and having nice eye-appeal. Many copper nickels have streaky toning and unsightly spots. The 1860, 1862, 1863 and 1864 are all comparable in value with the 1861 slightly rarer. The population totals:

1860 MINT STATE

<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67</u>
6	6	38	152	183	90	13	2

1861 MINT STATE

<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>68</u>
4	5	39	95	122	98	20	4	1

1862 MINT STATE

<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67</u>
7	13	97	220	343	94	17	2

1863 MINT STATE

<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>
24	25	146	339	286	63	6

1864 MINT STATE

<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67</u>
13	15	74	218	157	26	5	1

HONEST INJUNS

CRYPTOGRAM

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To be continued.....

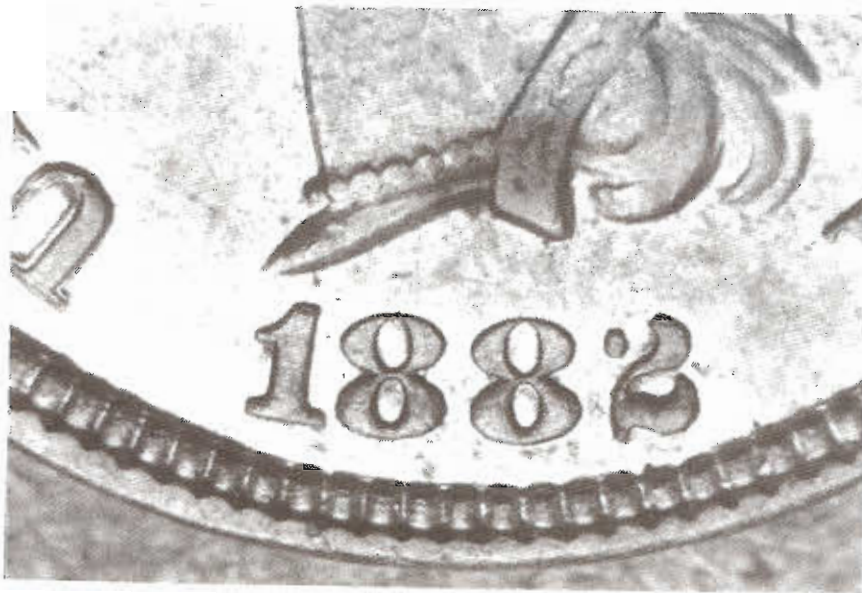
BROKEN DATE PUNCHES IN THE INDIAN CENT SERIES

by Christopher F. Pilliod

For all the years the Indian cents were produced (with the exception of 1909) the dates were placed in the working dies with a four-digit gang punch. Occasionally parts of the punch would break off due to wear or brittle fatigue. It generally occurs in the thinnest part of the digits which lack the strength needed.

Two years which are noteworthy for this phenomena is 1880 and 1882. A photo of such failure in the date punch is shown for each of these years. Some people feel that this is actually the result of grease filling in the dies at these narrow areas, but it is actually a break in the date gang punch. They will be listed in the Indian cent book by Rick Snow and Chris Pilliod.

1882 Broken 2



1880 Broken 8's



WANTED TO BUY : VARIETIES

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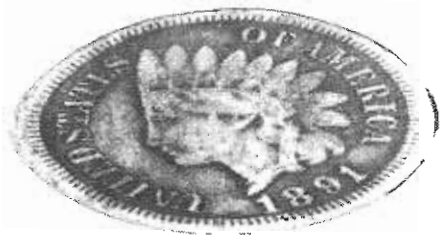
AN ELONGATED 1891 INDIAN CENT

by Frank Van Valen

I have been collecting coins since 1961, and since 1987, I have been employed as a professional numismatist. In all that time, I have never lost sight of the simple fact that coins are fun!

At the ANA Centennial Convention in Rosemont, Illinois last August, I managed to spend a few minutes at the Elongated Collector's table, where I had some interesting elongates made from coins dated 1891. These included Indian cents and Liberty Seated dimes. These coins make for interesting mementos of the ANA Centennial bash, dated as they are with 1891 on the obverse and the 100th Anniversary logo on the reverse. Who knows, they may be desirable exnumia items some day, much the way the elongates of the 1893 Columbian Exposition are today.

I do not have any for sale or trade, as I gave some to friends, and even donated a cent and dime to the ANA time capsule. I do, however, have fun souvenirs of the major numismatic convention of my lifetime, and that's what it's all about, fun!



HOW MANY ARE THERE, ANYWAY?

by Douglas W. Hill

(Photos by Chris Pilliod and J. T. Stanton)

As you can see below, I have included a second table for overdates and repunched dates. Also the 1890 tripled die obverse and the 1889 doubled die reverse were added to the doubled die table. For the most part these are varieties requested by Fly-In members who wrote or called me. Undoubtedly I could have listed many more but I hope that these 15 new varieties will be satisfactory to most readers. Later in the article I will provide more detailed descriptions of each variety next to Chris's or J. T.'s photo so that you will know what to look for.

Before reviewing the additions in the doubled die table, I want to tell you about a letter I received from Vicken Yegparian of New Jersey. Vicken is 15 years old and a new Fly-In Club member. He is very enthusiastic about varieties and, in fact, he is the one who recommended that I cover the 1897 with the one in the neck and the 1889 1-R-III. So far Vicken has cherrypicked an 1873 1-O-III, an 1887 1-O-V, and an 1897 (with one in neck) all in Good. He also found an 1894 repunched date in VF. I feel sorry for you cherrypickers in New Jersey because Vicken obviously knows what to look for!

Now the doubled die update. There were no additions to the 1868 1-O-III, the 1870 2-O-IV, and the 1880 1-O-IV with clashed die reverse. The 1870 2-O-IV is still unique and the 1868 1-O-III and the 1880 1-O-IV are the only doubled dies whose populations still are in single digits. The 1873 1-O-III again showed an increase of six pieces. The best is an MS-63 with filled die or ERTY which is for sale by Allstate Coin Company for \$2,500. Paul Thornfeldt wrote that he purchased a cleaned XF with light porosity and also cherrypicked a VG-10. Three coins grading G-4 were also cherrypicked by Chris Pilliod, Henry Hettger and Vicken Yegparian (mentioned above).

The population of the 1865 1-R-IV increased by four pieces. The nicest is an unattributed PCGS MS-64 RB owned by Dave Hur which is 70% red and to date the finest known. Milan Block has an original VF and a friend of Vicken Yegparian owns another VF. Finally, Wayne Moore cherrypicked one which grades VG. The breakdown of the population of the 1865 1-R-IV is quite interesting because the top seven are UNC or AU and the bottom seven generally are VF or lower grades. The one XF has a dark coloration.

The 1873 2-O-III, the 1866 1-O-V, and the 1887 1-O-V all increased by three pieces. Dave Hur owns a PCGS 64 RB 1887 1-O-V which competes with Jack Beymer's MS-63 for the finest known. Dave also owns a PCGS MS-63 RB 1873 2-O-III. Both coins were slabbed unattributed. Finally Paul Wheeler from Alaska cherrypicked an 1866 1-O-V in XF.

The smallest increases went to the 1870 1-O-IV and the 1891 1-O-IV. Allstate Coin Company has an MS-63 red example of the 1870 1-O-IV for sale for \$1875. Also, an ANACS XF-45 piece was auctioned by Teletrade on April 22, 1992. Credit goes to Brian Raines for cherrypicking a porous XF-45 1891 1-O-IV.

	G-VG	F	VF	XF	AU	MS60-62	MS63	MS64	MS65	Total
1865 1-R-IV	4	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	14
1866 1-O-V	0	1	4	6	3	2	0	1	0	17
1868 1-O-III	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	7
1870 1-O-IV(3)	0	0	2	4	3	3	2	3	0	17
1870 2-O-IV	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1873 1-O-III	13	4	6	9	9	6	1	3	0	51
1873 2-O-III	0	1	3	7	3	5	4	1	1	25
1880 1-O-IV	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	8
1887 1-O-V	7	4	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	20
1889 1-R-III	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
1890 1-O-II(3)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
1891 1-O-IV	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	11

After looking at the overdate and repunched date table below, I think that most of the entries will be well known. A few may be new to you but should become good candidates for cherrypicking. Some dates have numerous varieties, so check Chris's or J. T.'s photos carefully to be sure that you have run across the variety covered here.

	G-VG	F	VF	XF	AU	MS60-62	MS63	MS64	MS65	Total
1858/7 E.D.S.	0	0	7	2	5	1	1	1	0	17
1859/1859	1	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	8
1865/4 Fancy	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
1865/4 Plain	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
1865/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1866/1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
1867/67	4	2	1	1	1	0	2	4	2	17
1869/18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1872/182	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
1888/7 die #1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
1891/1891	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
1894/1894	12	1	4	4	3	2	3	5	3	37
1897 1 in neck	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

The 1865/4 Fancy 5, the 1865/1864 Plain 5, and the 1865/15 are controversial. Lets just count them and leave their validity to others.

Following are descriptions and photos of the varieties:

1889 1-R-III. Doubling to the right primarily on the oak wreath. Note doubling on the leaf veins.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1890 1-O-II(3). Tripling on the legend toward the rim.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1858/7 E.D.S. (LL). FS # 1c-006 The serif of the 7 must show! Note the broken wing tip and diagnostic die chip in field between the eagle and the date.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1859/1859. Breen #1945 Only with all 4 digits clearly repunched.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1865/4 Fancy 5. Breen #1964 The "4" appears between the 6 and 5 and inside the lower part of the 5. Look for diagnostic lines on face, below ear and between the eye and ear.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1865/1864 Plain 5. Breen #1966 Look for the top of the "4" above the upper left corner of the 5.



(Photo by J. T. Stanton)

1865/15. The 1 is punched to the right of and below the 8. The 5 is punched into the denticles.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1866/1. The one is repunched to the west. Some examples have a reverse cud at 8 o'clock.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1867/67. FS # 1c-008 Strong repunching of
the 67 to the north.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1869/18. Repunching to the north.
Discovered by Larry Briggs.



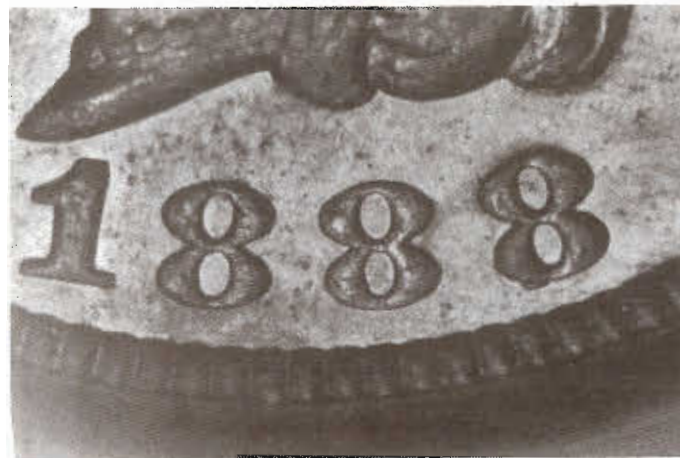
(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1872/182. Heavy repunching to the north on
the 1, base of the 8, and the 2.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1888/7 die #1. FS # 1c-010 The original
one discovered by James Ruddy.



(Photo by J. T. Stanton)

1891/1891. Breen #2020 Repunching to the north.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1894/1894. FS # 1¢-011 All 4 digits repunched to the upper right. Some examples have a reverse die crack at 11 o'clock running south.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1897 1 in neck. FS # 1¢-011.5



(Photo by J. T. Stanton)

Thanks this time go to Chris Pilliod and Larry Steve for their help with the new selections. Thanks also goes to Tom Stott, Paul Thornfeldt, Vicken Yegparian, Brian Wagner, Kirk Taylor, Dave Hur, Milan Block, Paul Wheeler, Ron Neuman, Allan Mays, Calvin Levorson, Brian Raines, and Henry Hettger. Please contact me at P.O. Box 1483, Winter Park, Florida 32790 or call (407) 644-6923 if you have any information concerning the varieties covered in this column.

The F.IND.ERS™ REPORT

by Larry R. Steve

The search for new varieties continues, and the study of known varieties goes on. As always with this aspect of numismatics, occasionally new discoveries are made, and "old" discoveries are reexamined for new clues. In this issue, I'd like to give two update reports on some previously reported varieties and to present this month's feature coin. I hope you, the readers, like this change of pace.

UPDATE: 1865/1864 Plain 5

As promised, following is an enlarged photo of the 5 for this variety:



(Photo by J. T. Stanton)

I recently had the opportunity to examine some overlays for this variety (as well as the 1865/4 Fancy 5 variety) provided by J. T. Stanton; these were most helpful. J. T. also presented a theory that perhaps these "overdates" were, in fact, simply repunched dates but with a twist - a Plain 5 repunched over a Fancy 5 for this variety, and vis versa for the other.

I had examined all the overlays, and for this particular variety (which I own), I examined the enlarged photo and took some measurements.

The measurement of the angle formed by the upper left corner of the 4 on an 1864 cent is approximately 120°; while the measurement of the angle formed by the upper left corner of the 5 on both the 1865 Plain 5 and Fancy 5 cent is approximately 100°. I then measured the angle formed by the corner of the "4" on this variety and found it to be also approximately 100°.

The photo appears to show a trace of the notch of an underlying Fancy 5, and I am now fairly certain that this is an 1865/1865 Plain 5 over Fancy 5.

UPDATE: "Flying E" hub variety

This variety was first reported in the July, 1991 issue of the Ledger (Vol.1, No.3). The coin was dated 1863; and at the time, I had no explanation as to the cause.

A second specimen, this time on an 1861 dated coin, was reported in the January, 1992 issue of the Ledger (Vol.2, No.1). I had concluded, with this finding, that it could be a hub variety.

Joe Haney, an avid variety specialist and a regular contributor, now reports having spotted this variety on an 1860 dated coin. While Rick Snow, on the other hand, reports having found one on a bronze 1864 cent. These two coins would form the "bookends" for this variety, leaving the 1862, 1863 and 1864 CN remaining to be found.

I would be most interested if any member happens to find one (or more) of these remaining dated "Flying E" varieties. You can contact me at P.O. Box 291, Jarrettsville, Maryland 21084, (410) 557-8508.

FEATURE REPORT: 1886/86/6 Type 1

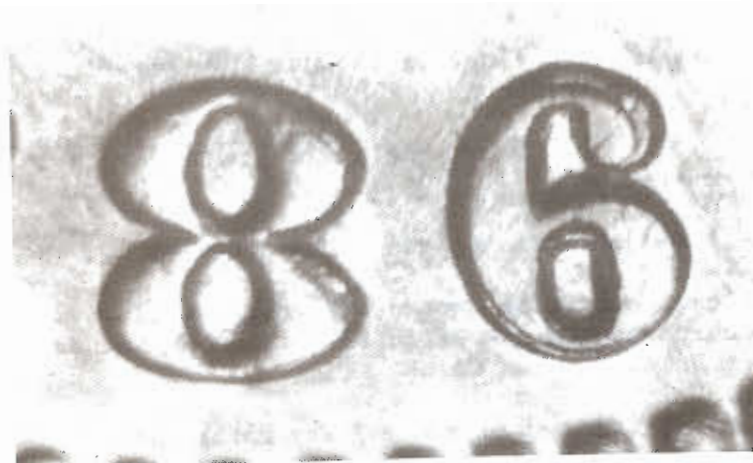
This month's feature coin is a most interesting variety; it's an 1886 Type I Indian cent that shows a "small 6 over large 6". Actually, the 6 has been punched at least three times, possibly more. In addition, there is a trace of repunching evident on the 8. This particular variety is of a Proof coin.

Several individuals have examined the coin, and most feel fairly certain that the smaller 6 is from a punch of a different style or size. I believe that it may be from a punch intended for a Liberty Seated dime. The height of the smaller 6 is comparable to the height of the dates found on such dimes (although precise measurements should be taken). Also notice that the knob is recessed on the smaller 6; again a feature found on 1886 dated dimes. The knob on the larger 6 is nearly tangent with the lower loop, which is consistent with the logotype style of other 1886 dated Indian cents (both Type I and Type II).

This is one of my dozen or so favorite pieces, and it is certainly worth looking for.

EDITOR'S NOTE: F.I.N.D.E.R.S IS A TRADEMARK OF LARRY R. STEVE AND IS USED WITHIN THIS JOURNAL WITH HIS PERMISSION.

1886/86/6 Type 1
Small 6 over large 6



(Photos by Chris Pilliod)

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The Society's official publication, *Longacre's Ledger*, is produced quarterly (January, April, July and October) and is distributed to all members in good standing.

Additional copies for members and non-members alike can be obtained at a cost of \$4.50 per issue, subject to availability.

Articles, advertising, Letters to the Editor and other items of interest for possible inclusion in the *Ledger* should be directed to:

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Longacre's Ledger
P.O. Box 291
Jarrettsville, Maryland 21084

The deadline for any such item is the 15th of the month preceding the publication date.

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